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where capitalism has most prevailed are the countries where the laboring man receives the highest wages." This looks much like the *post hoc, propter hoc* fallacy; it neglects absolutely all racial and climatic factors. Again, the statement that "orthodox socialists profess to be unable to see any benefit to the laboring class arising from the use of machinery, so long as it remains in private hands," needs qualification.

It is to the general forensic tone of the book, however, to which objection is to be made. As an exposition, even of "orthodox" socialism, it fails to satisfy. Nowhere does the author let the socialists speak for themselves and nowhere does he take the trouble to refer his readers to specific books or passages in socialist literature. One who bases his interpretation of socialism on such a book will open himself widely to the socialist criticism that the average man makes up his mind against socialism without giving it a chance to state its case. Moreover the exposition is mainly that of the older and unmodified type of "scientific socialism." One constantly wishes for some recognition of the fact that socialists have modified their creed in the face of criticism almost as much as has orthodox political economy.

Despite these defects, the book may well be given a thoughtful reading by those already conversant with socialistic discussion and by students who are at the same time reading some such book as Ensor's *Modern Socialism*. Though one may not follow the author that Malthusianism is an exploded bubble, or in his too constant optimism, one can but admire his faith in the ultimate victory of the present system over its own evils. One wonders however if that faith is not quite as much in the nature of a religious belief as is socialism.

A. B. WOLFE

The Emmanuel Movement in a New England Town. By LYMAN P. POWELL. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909. Pp. xii+187.

The outgrowth of his own experiences of a year this book breathes the enthusiasm of a man who is in the midst of an experiment which he has found very interesting. He makes, however, no extravagant claims. He admits that Northampton, Mass., because it is a female-college town, and also a place of residence for a large number of highly cultivated people of more than moderate means, is a favorable field for such an experiment.

The results of the methods of the Emmanuel movement for the treatment of those with nervous disorders, "neurasthenics" and "psychasthenics," are stated with full recognition of the failures of the methods. He states clearly that with such cases and with alcoholics and others the methods employed have a place only as supplementary to those now in use by the best physicians.

The movement, unlike Christian Science, breaks neither with scientific medicine nor with the church. Mr. Powell takes no case for treatment until a physician has examined the patient and referred him to the clinic for this particular treatment. He permits no member of another church who has been helped in his clinic to join or even attend his church. He refuses to wreck the movement by making it a proselyting agency.

J. L. GILLIN

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The Standard of Living in New York City. By ROBERT COIT CHAPIN, PH.D., Horace White Professor of Economics and Finance, Beloit College, Wisconsin. New York: Published for the Russell Sage Foundation by the Charities Publication Committee, 1909. Pp. xv+372. \$2.00.

The Standard of Living in New York City contains the results of the study of this subject by a special committee of the New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, a paper on the "Meaning and Value of the Standard of Living," by Mr. Frank Tucker, a preliminary report for the committee by Dr. Lee K. Frankel, a brief comparative study of the standards in nine other cities in the state of New York, special reports by Dr. Frank P. Underhill, assistant professor of physiological chemistry, Yale University, on the "Nutritive Sufficiency of the Food Purchased by the Families Studied," a "Workingman's Budget," translated from Le Play, a selected bibliography, and index. The main body of the work is by Dr. Chapin and is an elaborate statistical, diagrammatic, and textual presentation of the findings from the budgets of three hundred and eighteen families with annual incomes between six hundred and eleven hundred dollars, including occasionally, however, twenty-five families whose incomes were below six hundred dollars, and forty-eight whose incomes were above eleven hundred dollars. Nearly all of the families consisted of father, mother, and